

CLOUD BURST

Rains the Mexican State of Tobacco by Sweeping All Before It.

A VERY HEAVY RAINFALL

Over Thirty-two Inches Fell, Which Is Heaviest for Three Weeks in Thirty-two Years—Cities and Towns Inundated, People Are Homeless and Crops Destroyed.

An estimated loss of five millions of pesos, including crops and fine hard woods, two lives known to be lost and many others, it is feared, sacrificed in the floods, hundreds of homes in country and town washed away and thousands of head of cattle drowned are the known results of the disastrous cloud burst and storm that broke over the State of Tabasco, Mexico, Wednesday, following 21 days of incessant rain all over this region. Rivers are out of their banks, towns inundated, thousands are homeless and no relief is yet in sight.

From north to south, extending across the State from the Mescalapa and the Grijalva rivers, which take the two names after forking near Huixtla to the banks of the Usumacinta, which for a short distance marks the boundary between Chiapas and Guatemala, the entire country is a total waste. Only the high mountain villages and plateau farms escaped from the terrific onslaught of the waters.

Five hundred families are homeless in the city of Atasta alone, other cities and towns inundated are Minatitlan, Tonosiqui, Jalapa, Tlacotalpan, Tlapa, Santa Rosa and a number of smaller villages along the Mescalapa river, while the south border of the State of Yucatan, Palencia, Carmen, Palizada and Santarita in the valley of the Usumacinta river are badly damaged as the result of the flood.

A total of thirty-two and a half inches of water has fallen in the State in three weeks, which is the record for water fall in 32 years. A large part of the lower section of San Juan Bautista is under water. The barrio of Santa Cruz has been totally depopulated and the water is three and four feet deep in many houses. Temporary lodging houses have been started up by the authorities of San Juan Bautista and more than a thousand people are being fed and lodged at the city's expense. So complete is the inundation of Santa Rosa that it seems as if an arm of the sea. Streets, parks and gardens are inundated by three feet of water and the population is living on roofs, shivering and starving, praying for the water to recede.

Jalapa suffered heavy losses on account of food and many Indian huts have been destroyed, compelling the occupants to seek relief from the town authorities. Similar conditions prevail at Tlacotalpan and Tlapa. Reports from the interior state that the storm accompanying the heavy rain was the most disastrous known in this section in years. Forests of mahogany and cedar were uprooted by the force of the wind and rain and thousands of trees washed away. Cattle ranches also suffered heavily, stock being drowned as the herds fled from the blinding rain and were washed into the treacherous streams.

Every crop in the State traversed by the storm is thought to be destroyed, while thousands of acres are under water. The State government is assisting the stricken cities and it is likely the governor will send out an appeal to the federal government for aid.

SKY CYCLE IS PREDICTED.

Jersey Scientist Says Any One Will Soon Be Able to Fly Around.

A dispatch from New Brunswick, N. J., says at a meeting of the New Jersey State Microscopic Society held at Rutgers College, Prof. Julius Nelson, State biologist, in a lecture on aerial navigation, prophesied that within a few years any one would be able to ascend and descend in the air without the aid of aeroplanes or similar machines, but by the use of what he termed a sky-cycle.

"Why not manufacture wings something on the order of those of birds and have them controlled by the leg muscles of the human being?" asked Prof. Nelson. "Scientists have been giving this problem thought and I prophesy that within a short time people will be able to go to the air any time they want to. Just take the wings out of your pocket and ascend. When you come down, fold them up and put them in your pocket."

NO PRAYERS AT FUNERAL.

Kansas City Man Does Not Want Remarks by "Fool Preacher."

Declaring that he did not believe in the Bible, and that he did not want any "fool of a preacher" making remarks over his body, Dr. F. H. Osborne, a physician, who died in Kansas City, Kan., a few days ago, left a letter asking that his body be cremated and that the ashes be thrown into the Missouri river from the Hannibal bridge at St. Louis.

Though Osborne lived in Kansas City twenty years, it is declared that his real name was Edward W. Hodges, and that he formerly lived in New York city. He left enough money to care for the proper disposition of his body, and his request was complied with.

GOOD ROADS WORK

COMMISSIONER WATSON ASKS FOR INFORMATION.

Number of Miles of Roadway and Cost of Same to Be Sent in by Every County.

A circular was addressed by Commissioner Watson a few days ago to all of the county supervisors of the State calling for exhaustive information as to just what has been done in the matter of good roads in every county of the State during the year. The information which will be furnished by the county supervisors will be used in the next annual report of the commissioner, which will be one of the most complete ever submitted on the good roads question.

The table accompanying the circular has space for information such as miles of roadway in the different counties, all data as to construction, number of miles built in 1909, expenditures in money and labor, cash tax, labor tax and the total estimated amount expended by the counties for roads in the last decade up to 1909.

The following is the circular and the schedule:

"Mr. _____, County Supervisor.

"My Dear Sir: This department is exceedingly anxious for various reasons, some of which, of course, will be apparent to you, to obtain an accurate and detailed statement as to the work of building public highways in South Carolina for the coming annual report. Of course, this information can only be obtained from the county supervisors in the several counties of the State, and hence I am sending you this circular with the request that you fill in the blanks indicated below to the best of your ability and return the same to me at the earliest possible moment.

"While I am sure it is not necessary, I wish to call your attention to the fact that there are two provisions of law which require the furnishing of such information by both State and county officials when called upon by this department therefor. However, I know that you will be glad to furnish this information promptly without any reference to the requirements of the law."

The statistics wanted by Mr. Watson are as follows:

Miles of public roads, in 1904; total of all public roads; total surfaced with stone; total surfaced with gravel; total surfaced with sand-clay mixture; total surfaced with shell. Expenditures in money and labor, cash tax, road levy, rate per \$100, amount of cash expenditures, including amounts received; from commutation, tax and amounts expended for the support of the county chain gang, so far as these amounts can be reported.

Labor tax. Number of men who performed road duty (free labor); number of convicts employed during the year; average number of convicts used per day; average cost maintenance convict labor per day; estimated total value of labor tax, exclusive of convicts; estimated total value of labor tax, including estimated value of work performed by convicts; total amount expended in money and labor for road work; total amount expended for equipment of machinery and stock; average total cost per mile for building roads; average total cost per mile for maintenance of roadways when once built.

Total estimated amount expended by county for roads in last decade up to 1909.

"General summary (please give a concise general statement of the road work done in your county prior to and also under your direction)."

QUEEN BELIEVES COOK

Alexandra Expresses Her Confidence in His Veracity.

A dispatch from Hamilton, Mont., says Queen Alexandra of England, through a message, received a few days ago from Dr. Maurice Francis, American minister to Denmark, conveyed her greetings to Dr. Frederick A. Cook and expressed her confidence in his polar achievement.

Dr. Cook in a few days at Hamilton, Mont., a few nights ago, denounced the tactics of his opponents as unfair, and vigorously defended his contention that he ascended Mount McKinley. He declared money was used corruptly in obtaining certain affidavits against him.

Hamilton is the home of Edward C. Barrill, the only man with Dr. Cook at Mount McKinley. Barrill made a sworn statement that Dr. Cook never reached the summit of Mount McKinley.

Dr. Cook was enthusiastically received and his address was given with applause. Dr. Cook thanked his large audience for his reception and assured his hearers he would go up the mountain again and obtain proof that he had made the first ascent.

Found Dying in Her Room.

A dispatch from Jacksonville, Fla., says with her throat cut, Mrs. Mabel A. Beauchamp, of Boston, was found lying in her room in the Arlington hotel Tuesday morning by her private physician, Dr. Baker, of New York, who occupied the room across the hall. She died a short time later.

OVER SCORE LOST

Steamer Hestia Wrecked Off Seal Cove, Grand Manan, Bay of Fundy.

A CRASH AT MIDNIGHT

Navigator Unable to Pick Out Safe Course in Terrific Storm—Only Six of Forty Persons Known to Be Saved—Ship on Its Way to This Country.

The North Atlantic's annual toll of lives and vessels received the first tithe of the winter season from its tributary—the Bay of Fundy—Wednesday in the loss of at least a score of souls and the destruction of a schooner, inside of Old Proprietor's Ledge, off Seal Cove, Grand Manan, of the Donaldson Line steamer Hestia, bound from Glasgow for St. John and Baltimore. Four of the victims—young Scotch ladies—were passengers on the ill-fated steamer and the others were members of the crew. Captain Newman and twenty or more members of the crew were last seen in a ship's boat which was being tossed on a stormy sea.

Of the forty persons who were aboard the steamer when she piled up on the shoal, at 1 o'clock Wednesday morning, only six are positively known to have been saved. They were forced to cling to the wreck, shifting their precarious positions often as the steamer was tossed by the great seas. It was not until 3 p. m. that life savers were able to man their boats and reach the stranded vessel. When rescued the survivors were in a weakened state after their 14 hours ordeal.

Those known to be saved are: Third Mate Stewart, Second Engineer Morgan and Seamen Keen, McKenzie, Smith and McVicker.

A heavy northeasterly gale is believed to have been responsible for the Hestia's fate, although it is supposed that a mistake of the man at the wheel in believing he had picked up Gannett Rock Light while really discerning the gleams of the light house on Machias Seal Island (several miles southward) carried the ship many miles off her course. The sailors of her banks an hour and all others except the navigating officers, were stowed in bunkers or hammocks, when the crash came an hour after midnight. In the belief that he was leaving Grand Manan on the port tack, and following the usual course to St. John, the navigating officer sought the distinguishing marks of that route. But they were not to be seen. Instead the steamer was heading for Seal Cove, between Gannett Rock and Machias Seal Island, over seas which barely covered a treacherous bottom of shoals. It was on one of these, just inside Old Proprietor Ledge, that the vessel's nose became impaled.

THIS IS FARMER'S DAY.

Says Senator Smith—Expects Cotton to Go to Famine Prices.

United States Senator E. D. Smith is in receipt of a letter from Statistician R. L. Neal, with advance sheets of a circular to be sent out, showing that the most careful estimate of the cotton crop this year indicates a possible crop of 10,520,000 bales, agreeing with a recent estimate issued by Senator Smith.

From exporters, Senator Smith learns that it is expected if the government report on cotton, issued next week, confirms private advice, cotton will be bound to reach famine prices. Speaking of the recent curtailment of production by the mills, the senator a few days ago at Florence said:

"The entrenchment by the mills is not because of the high price of the staple, nor because the spinners are greedy, but because the spinners know that there is not to be cotton enough to keep the mills busy until the next crop, and a shutting down is inevitable. They make a convenience of necessity now in their approach action will depress cotton while they buy cheaply whenever they can, despite their agreement."

"The farmers now have an opportunity to see how corporations stick to their organizations when business interests demand individual action, just as was the case with the farmer when he rushed his cotton to market to their amusement, despite the farmers' organization."

"This is now the farmers' day," he said.

FINED \$65,000 IN TEXAS.

Standard Oil Confessed Violation Anti-Trust Laws.

At Austin, Texas, the Standard Oil Company of Indiana was Tuesday fined \$65,000 in the district court, for the violation of the Texas Anti-Trust Law.

The Security Oil Company and the Navarro Refining Company confessed to having entered into a conspiracy in violation of the Texas Anti-Trust laws and judgment amounting to about \$175,000 was entered against the companies. Fortitude of the State will at once be prepared by the court and executed. The suits against the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and the National Trust Company were dismissed without prosecution. The Union Tank Line Company was fined for the value of sixty-five tank cars of oil, which are now in possession of the State.

Two Men Hung.

Alabama had two hangings on Friday. Willie Stevens, white, was hung at Lurven for the killing of his wife and daughter, and at Grove Hill Louis Balaam, a negro preacher, was hanged for the murder of a deputy sheriff.

C. C. & O. RAILROAD

THOUSANDS CHEER FIRST TRAIN INTO SPARTANBURG.

Mayor Floyd Toots the Whistle and Lusty Cheers Go Up From Thousands Gathered at Depot.

A dispatch from Spartanburg says the first train over the Carolina, Clinchfield & Ohio road from Johnson City arrived in Spartanburg Thursday night at 8:30 bringing 800 people from points along the line of the road.

As the train pulled into the station with Mayor Floyd tooting the whistle, a mighty shout arose from the throats of 4,000 people who had gathered at the station to welcome the visitors from over the mountains. G. Norment Powell, general counsel of the road, was the only official to arrive on the special.

Captain Martin, assisted by Captain Thilston, had charge of the train, while Engineers Christensen and Baker were at the throttle. They brought the train in without the slightest accident, good time being made between Broad river and Spartanburg. After the train had come to a stop hundreds of people rushed forward and shook hands with the two engineers.

Mayor Floyd and two police officers walked over several miles along the track early Thursday night and awaited the arrival of the train and mounted the cab of the engine as just as the train was pulling into the city of Spartanburg the mayor caught hold of the whistle and gave several long blasts, and just as the engine was about to pull under the car shed he opened the whistle valve and kept it open for several minutes. When the train came to a stop hundreds and hundreds of citizens crowded about the train and welcomed the visitors.

PICKED UP THREE MEN

In Power Boat and Steamer Took Them to Safety.

Picked up in the gulf, 30 miles southwest of Key West, Tuesday afternoon, three men, Victor Matson, aged 31; Herbert Sawyer, aged 16, and Cornelius Peterson, aged 17, were brought into Savannah Friday afternoon on board the Clara, an Austrian steamship from Galveston. The three men are all in the government service and went out into the gulf in a small power boat to find a government pilot driver that had been swept out to sea by the recent hurricane.

They fought the waves all of Monday night and until their rescue Tuesday afternoon, when they were barely afloat and their boat helpless. A red handkerchief was used to signal the Clara. The power boat was abandoned.

Sawyer was thrown head first through the glass windows of the boat's cabin, but was unhurt. During the hurricane at Key West his father's home was lifted from its foundation and he aided in saving the other members of the family from death.

TELLS OF CANAL WORK.

Charlestonian Thinks Panama Ditch Will Be Completed in 5 Years.

Dominick Cherry, a civil engineer engaged in work on the Panama canal, is in Charleston on a visit to relatives, this being his first visit home in two years. Mr. Cherry was given six weeks' vacation and in a couple of weeks he will have to return to New York and take a liner for the isthmus.

Mr. Cherry reports great progress in the work of construction and he says that it is the general impression down there that the canal will be completed in about five years. The work on the locks has been begun and is being actively prosecuted.

Mr. Cherry is a graduate of Clemson college. He graduated in civil engineering a little over three years ago and almost immediately after he secured a position with the government.

KILLS SERVANT BY MISTAKE.

W. A. Hudgens of Starr Shot Negro Woman for Burglar.

Mistaking her for a burglar, W. A. Hudgens, cashier of the Bank of Starr, Starr, S. C., shot and instantly killed Martha Young, his colored servant, a few nights ago.

Mr. Hudgens was alone at home when he heard some one enter the kitchen. He hailed the intruder and, receiving no response, fired twice at the object. A person fell to the floor, death resulting instantly.

On investigation it was found the victim to be his servant who had come into the kitchen to arrange some milk. An inquest was held and Mr. Hudgens was exonerated. He greatly deplors the tragedy.

Died in Cotton Seed.

William Fields, of Goldsboro, N. C., was recently smothered to death by cotton seed in which he was playing falling on him and covering him. The little fellow, who was only five years old, was playing in the seed with some companions when the fatal accident happened.

THE TARE ON COTTON

CAUSES TROUBLE AMONG THE BUYERS AND SELLERS.

The Farmers Refuse to Accept the Rates of Cotton Buyers and the Union Takes a Hand.

The State says there is dissatisfaction in the Farmers' Union over the tare rate on cotton. This matter is reported to have been considered at recent meetings of the county union in Richland. It seems the foreign shippers allow a tare margin of 30 pounds on a 500-pound bale to the buyers and shippers. The buyers and shippers are said to have formed an agreement among themselves to allow only 21 pounds to the bale.

In this connection the Farmers Union has issued a circular letter in which the grievance is presented to the farmers with a view to taking some action relative thereto. Some action was taken at the last meeting, but just what was done has not been definitely stated by the State Farmers' Union.

In the issue of The Farmers' Union Sun of August 27, was published the text of the agreement of the buyers, together with a reply by A. J. A. Perritt, president of the South Carolina State Farmers' Union.

The articles in question follow:

Agreement of Spinners and Cotton Buyers of Columbia, S. C., Territory:

We find it necessary to take some steps relative to the excessive amount of bagging and ties that is now being put on cotton at the gins. The excess bagging, and ties put on at the gins is increasing, and it is now the custom of many gins to use an unnecessary amount of bagging and ties in covering the cotton. The merchant is billed back by the spinner with the amount of excess bagging and ties, and in view of this fact, it is necessary to take steps to protect ourselves against this loss. All domestic mills and European buyers are deducting for excess bagging and ties, and we, the undersigned, therefore, on and after September 1, 1909, we will deduct for excess tare as specified below.

On all cotton carrying more than six yards bagging, we will deduct two pounds per yard for each yard in excess of six yards, and one pound in excess of six yards, one pound per bale.

We reserve the right to reject cotton containing a palpable addition of excess tare.

D. Crawford & Son,
J. E. Latham's Agency,
Per R. D. Thomson, Mgr.
H. B. Ford & Co.,
Girardeau,
L. V. Dibble,
Frost & Lipscomb,
M. C. Heath & Co.,
Maybank & Co.,
W. C. Mullins, Mgr.
R. B. Jennings & Co.

President Perritt on the Action of the Columbia Cotton Buyers:

If correctly informed there is a rate of 30 pounds deducted from very bale of cotton sold by the planter. If the planter puts on every bale six yards of two pound bagging and six ties, all of which weighs 21 pounds, then there is a total loss to the planter of nine pounds per bale. As there seems to be a desire on the part of many of the buyers of cotton to join hands with domestic mills and European buyers to make additional deductions at their discretion, the executive committee of the Farmers' Union of South Carolina urges the necessity of setting in motion the forces that will legally maintain the rights of the planter, allowing a tare for the actual weight of bagging and ties of each bale of cotton.

We further urge that this matter be taken up by the national union which meets early in September, so such action be taken by that body as is necessary to protect the interests of the planter.

We deem the action of the cotton buyers of Columbia, S. C., as threatening in its character and detrimental in its purpose to the farmer, and we urge wise and determined resentment on the part of our planters to any such action.

A. J. A. Perritt, President.
S. C. State Farmers' Union.
Lamar, S. C., Aug. 18, 1909.

The following statement was issued by J. Whitner Reed, secretary-treasurer of the South Carolina State Farmers' Union:

The attention of the county and local unions is called to the above agreement of Columbia cotton buyers regarding bagging and ties in excess of 21 pounds, and what President Perritt says relative thereto:

Evidently some action should be taken by the county and local unions respecting the matter as in all probability cotton buyers throughout the State have entered into a similar agreement. If so, and nothing is done to counteract their action, it means a loss to the farmers of the State. The buyers, it will be observed, claim that they must protect themselves against the action of the spinners, foreign and domestic, who deduct 20 pounds tare, and yet it has been stated that cotton buyers in the State increase the amount of bagging at the compress on cotton intended for foreign shipment and endeavor to make the farmer pay for it by deducting as tare all in excess of 21 pounds, although the foreign buyer allows 30 pounds.

A matter of fact the home buyer suffers no loss for excess weight of bagging over 21 pounds, or he would not put additional bagging on compressed cotton, thus doing what he would not allow the farmer without penalty who claims that he has the right to do so.

Two Men Hung.

Alabama had two hangings on Friday. Willie Stevens, white, was hung at Lurven for the killing of his wife and daughter, and at Grove Hill Louis Balaam, a negro preacher, was hanged for the murder of a deputy sheriff.

WHISKEY SALES

Claims by Counties Show Very Interesting Figures.

CHECKING THEM UP

Present Dispensary Law Does Not Provide for Any Settlement in Case of No Assets—Important Matters to Come Before Winding-up Commission.

The State says one of the matters likely to come up in connection with the final winding-up of the affairs of the dispensaries in the 15 counties in which prohibition becomes effective next month will concern the liability for claims for supplies.

At the present time it is thought that all of the counties will have enough money when the business is closed on the 15th to pay all claims and in some of these counties some money will probably be turned into the county treasuries as profits. The present dispensary law does not make the State liable beyond the assets in the case of each county and apparently there is no way to force the county itself to pay the claims.

According to the checking up of Auditor West of claims from the books of the county boards affected shows a total of \$235,161.80 due.

The claims by counties are as follows:

Abbeville	\$14,808.43
Bamberg	11,070.93
Barwell	21,575.93
Berkeley	10,220.04
Calhoun	12,609.66
Colleton	5,066.92
Dorchester	14,052.92
Fairfield	19,802.09
Hampton	7,553.20
Jefferson	12,439.04
Lee	19,619.03
Lexington	6,024.80
Orangeburg	43,423.13
Sumter	7,772.55
Williamsburg	29,108.52

Total \$235,161.80

All counties, except Lee, Lexington, Williamsburg and Berkeley, have been checked up preparatory to closing on November 15. These counties will be checked up within a few days. After the closing of the dispensaries Mr. West will check up the remainder of the business and the amount of the business and the amount of the business and the amount of the business.

None of the 15 counties have sold out their entire stock, although a number of dispensaries in each have disposed of all of their stock and have been closed.

As to whether all of the claims will be paid that is a problem which will have to be settled later. It all depends on whether the stocks are disposed of or not. Should any of the stock be left over it would have to be sold at a greatly reduced price, and in that case it would mean that there might be a deficit which would have to be met. The logical result would be an appeal to the legislature for aid.

For instance, in Orangeburg the stock on hand is worth \$43,423.13, according to the report by Mr. West. There are only a few more days until the dispensaries in Orangeburg county will close, and the question is whether the people of Orangeburg county are going to buy about \$4,000 worth of whiskey each day until the dispensaries close.

Williamsburg county is another instance. The stock on hand in that county is worth over \$29,000. Will all of that amount be sold by November 15 is the question, and should it not, then what will be the result? The remainder of the stock will have to be sold at about 50 per cent of its value. Barwell also has a large stock on hand to be sold.

WON'T GIVE UP THE "RATS."

School Girls at Brooklyn Decide to Disobey Obnoxious Order.

Two thousand girls attending the Erasmus High School at Brooklyn, N. Y., have held a mass meeting at which they decided to ignore an edict issued by the assistant principal, prohibiting the wearing of "rats" and puffs in their hair.

The order to discontinue the use of such aids to feminine adornment created such consternation that the girls held a mass meeting after school hours and agreed that the new rule would not be obeyed, and that all girls who so desired might continue the wearing of puffs and rats and have the support of all the girl students.

The school faculty has taken a determined stand in the matter, and it is expected that a clash will result between the pupils and the teaching staff.

right to use bagging and ties up to 20 pounds weight at the gin which the buyer uses at the compress without loss. The farmer's contention is that he should not be made to pay a price for complying with the standard of weight for bagging and ties fixed by the foreign spinners.

If the buyer wishes to rebate cotton for shipment to foreign ports, that is his affair, not the farmer's.

It is requested that the county and local unions consider this matter and take some action in regard to same, either at the next regular meeting or a meeting called for the purpose.

J. Whitner Reed,
Secretary-Treasurer, South Carolina State Farmers' Union.
Columbia, S. C., Aug. 31, 1909.

BURNED TO DEATH

HUSBAND FOUGHT VAINLY TO EXTINGUISH FLAMES.

Saucer of Liniment Which Mrs. Maggie Rooks Was Warming Catches Fire, Igniting Her Clothes.

The Atlanta Journal says Mrs. Maggie Rooks, 22 years of age, the wife of John M. Rooks, of 95 Central avenue, Atlanta, after suffering excruciating agony from burns received Monday afternoon, arose in her bed screaming for water, and then fell back lifeless.

Mrs. Rooks' death occurred at 8 o'clock Tuesday morning at the Grady hospital, whither she was taken within a few minutes after she received her burns.

Mrs. Rooks never for an instant lost consciousness. On account of her serious condition no soothing opiate could be administered, and for 15 hours the young woman suffered agony with great fortitude.

In a room at home, 95 Central avenue, about 5 o'clock Monday afternoon, Mrs. Rooks was heating in a china saucer, a liniment containing turpentine, which she was in the habit of applying to her husband's back, which was injured while he was at work some time ago.

She had placed the saucer on the hearth near the fire, and was waiting until the liniment would be hot enough for use. Mrs. Rooks expected the fire causing a number of sparks to fly into the liniment which was ignited instantly.

Not thinking of danger to herself, Mrs. Rooks seized the saucer, and with a light cotton apron, which she was wearing, attempted to extinguish the blaze. Part of the flaming liniment was spilled on the floor and her apron was soon in a blaze.

In a second the entire apron was a flame and other portions of her clothing caught.

Not for an instant losing her self-control, Mrs. Rooks rushed from the room to the back porch, crying to her husband to tear off the blazing garments.

In fear and excitement Mr. Rooks began tearing and ripping off the clothing, but even in the few seconds the work necessitated, his wife received burns which proved fatal.

The husband was aided